

**USAID Mozambique
FY 2002 Annual Report**

Performance Report for FY 2001

Prepared February 2002

The attached results information is from the FY 2002 Annual Report for Mozambique and was assembled and analyzed by USAID/Mozambique.

The Annual Report is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results of USAID budgetary reviews.
Additional information on the attached can be obtained from Carrie Johnson, AFR/DP/PAB.

Related document information can be obtained from:

USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse
1611 N. Kent St., Suite 200
Arlington, VA 22209-2111
Telephone: 704-351-4006, ext. 106
Fax: 704-351-4049
Email: docorder@dec.cdie.org
Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

Please Note:

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2002 Annual report, and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

The Annual Report is a “pre-decisional” USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

Related document information can be obtained from:

USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse

1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 200

Arlington, VA 22209-2111

Telephone: 703/351-4006 Ext. 106

Fax: 703/351-4039

Email: docorder@dec.cdie.org

Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

Released on or after July 1, 2002

Please Note:

The attached FY 2002 Annual Report was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

The Annual Report is a “pre-decisional” USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

Related document information can be obtained from:

USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse
1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 200
Arlington, VA 22209-2111
Telephone: 703/351-4006 Ext. 106
Fax: 703/351-4039
Email: docorder@dec.cdie.org
Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

Released on or after Oct. 1, 2004

USAID Mozambique FY 2002 Annual Report

Performance Report for FY 2001

Contents

Introduction	1
Increased Rural Household Income	2
Effective Government-Civil Society Partnership	4
Maternal and Child Health	4
Enabling Environment for Investment and Trade	5
Looking Ahead	7
Conclusion	7
Annexes	
1. Performance Data Tables	
3. Results Framework	
4. Environmental Compliance	

.

.

.

USAID Mozambique FY 2002 Annual Report

Performance Report for FY 2001

Introduction

Overall, the USAID/Mozambique program met its FY 2001 targets, marking six successive years of solid performance under the FY 1996-2003 Country Strategic Plan. USAID remains Mozambique's largest bilateral donor, and plays a vital leadership and financing role in helping this country meet its own development objective: poverty reduction through rapid economic growth based on private investment and trade.

Mozambique is Africa's transition success story, sustaining strong GDP growth while managing a spectacular economic and political restructuring program. With 14.8% growth in 2001 and a handful of very visible international investments, Mozambique is on the map of the international investor. The country's outward-looking economic policies and the experience and strength of its young democratic institutions show that Mozambique is well embarked on a program of reforms that promise to further deepen its success. The government's internationally endorsed Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty is the blueprint for policy changes and programs to accelerate broad-based economic growth and create economic opportunities for average Mozambican families to benefit from an expanded modern economy.

Yet the development challenges are daunting. Annual GDP per capita is still only \$210.¹ The average farm family's income – despite major improvement since 1995 – still may reach only about \$70 per capita, far below the poverty line. Sixty percent of adults are illiterate, and while the majority of seven-year-olds now attend school, fewer than 20% of them are likely to reach secondary school. Despite increased vaccination rates and better access to basic health services, life expectancy remains low at 46 years. Even if HIV/AIDS is successfully checked in the medium term, the costs of this disease to Mozambique's economy and social fabric are expected to be large. Combating crime and pervasive petty corruption are at the top of the country's governance agenda and desperately required to restore citizen confidence in state institutions and promote widespread investor confidence. Currency devaluation and inflation in 2001 exceeded projections, and the state budget was drained by the failures of two banks partially owned by the government.

To maintain growth and reduce poverty, Mozambique continues to count on donor assistance for the large public investments needed to accelerate private investment and income increases throughout the country. Experience demonstrates that as public investments come on line, private investors respond, and domestic tax revenues increase; this means that in Mozambique aid is resulting in decreased dependency, a Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GRM) priority.

The USAID/Mozambique program contributes significantly to overall peace and security in sub-Saharan Africa, and directly contributes to all three Agency pillars. Assistance under the FY 1996-2003 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) is: (i) increasing rural household incomes; (ii) strengthening the effectiveness of the governance partnership between government and civil society; (iii) increasing the use of basic health services; and (iv) improving the enabling environment for private sector-led growth. Within an overall climate of economic and political liberalization profoundly influenced and supported by USAID since 1984, this program is founded on dynamic partnerships which, over the course of the strategy period, have put Mozambicans increasingly in the driver's seat on the road to development.

As described more fully below, the USAID program is making palpable improvements in the wellbeing of desperately poor Mozambicans and at the same time strengthening the institutional capacities of Mozambique – in government, civil society, and the private sector -- to sustain and accelerate these improvements. While objectives and activities under this program are of nation-wide scope, the primary

¹ World Bank Atlas figure for 1999; for 2000, USAID estimates per capita GDP was approximately \$230.

beneficiaries of U.S. assistance are the residents of a geographic focus area in the center-north of the country that encompasses about 35% of the country's territory and more than 50% of its total population of 17.6 million. This target population is overwhelmingly rural, with an overall poverty rate over 70%.

The assessment that progress in the USAID/Mozambique program continued on track in 2001, even though some targets were missed, has taken into account three special considerations:

- ◆ The Mission dedicated a large share of management resources in 2001 to rapidly implement a supplemental \$132 million recovery program accorded to Mozambique in the wake of the devastating series of floods and cyclones of February-March 2000. Additional staff were hired to help, but the management burden of these supplemental programs on the same staff who manage the ongoing development program was still heavy. As a result, implementation of some CSP activities was slower than planned, and this certainly affected some performance targets.
- ◆ There was a new emergency created in 2001 in parts of USAID's geographic focus area due to severe flooding. Hundreds of thousands of families saw crops nearing harvest washed away, and this compromised income, production, and marketing targets. Because many of the affected families are producers of export crops whose prices dropped precipitously in 2001, their income was even further reduced.
- ◆ Since 1999 the Mission has made important shifts in implementation approaches and partnerships, responding to emerging opportunities and demands to enhance Mozambican leadership and responsibility within the USAID program. These shifts included putting in place new mechanisms (e.g. NPA budget support) and procedures (e.g. joint GRM-USAID oversight and authorization of all activities). During this period, the bulk of the Mission's grants and contracts ended and new ones started, with resulting changes in both implementation progress (some missed targets) and the availability of performance data (some new indicators or reset baselines).

Increased Rural Household Income

Overall performance under this program is on track, and most 2001 targets were met. Yet 2001 data again clearly show that the poor rural families benefiting from this program remain acutely vulnerable to both irregular weather patterns and unpredictable demand fluctuations in distant markets. Families in three of the five zones surveyed this year showed significant income increases -- up to 49% over target. The Nampula Cotton Belt, however, was severely affected by a 60% drop in cotton sales as the international market for this product crashed; here, family incomes fell, although remaining well above the baseline level. In addition, the income and food security of farm families in northern Zambezia and southern Nampula provinces were severely affected by flooding across much of this zone in 2001. These variations demonstrate the vital importance of crop diversification and expanded market options -- major emphases of the USAID program -- to successfully lift farm families out of poverty.

Finding ways to improve the access of rural Mozambicans to markets for their products is a major focus of activities under this program.

Given the poor and declining state of road and bridge infrastructure throughout this vast country, a large share of USAID resources is programmed to rehabilitate farm-to-market roads and to construct the long-delayed final segment of the north-south trunk road, from Caia to Gorongosa in Sofala province. Construction is due to be completed in December 2002. Even while construction is incomplete, however, farmers and other residents of the road impact zone have found new market outlets, and a significant production response is evident: 2001 sales of beans, maize, and cotton in some zones along the road alignment increased 20% in 2001 over the previous year. Fuller information on the effects of the new road on household income will be available in 2003, following completion of construction.

Annual Per Capita Income	
<i>Zambezi River Valley</i>	
1997	\$45
1999	\$64 (target \$55)
2001	\$98.50 (target \$66)
<i>Nampula Cotton Belt</i>	
1997	\$51
1999	\$74 (target \$62)
2001	\$66.26 (target \$75)

Rural group enterprises (RGEs) remain an important means for households to increase income by adding value to and selling agricultural produce. The dramatic increases of recent years in the sheer number of RGEs began to slow in 2001, as USAID shifted attention to strengthening associations of group enterprises in order to improve their market positions and increase the benefits the RGEs can bring their members. In 2001, more than 22,000 families belonged to 526 USAID-assisted RGEs, with average gross sales per household of \$51.15, up from \$17.22 in 1995. In 2001, the negative impact on member households of the collapse in international cotton and cashew prices was largely offset by RGE-catalyzed diversification into other high-value crops (sesame, paprika) in recent years.

Monetized P.L. 480 Title II resources are a vital element in this program, primarily financing agricultural extension (including improved practices and technology to increase productivity, protect the resource base,² and improve food security) as well as farm-to-market road rehabilitation. The Mission has noted that some findings from farm family surveys in 2001 raise questions about food security, especially as extremely poor households face and recover from natural disasters and unpredictable markets. The Mission expects to explore these questions more fully with detailed data expected in 2002 from a nutrition assessment and from additional surveys of rural household wellbeing.

The substantial progress marked this year in the GRM's agricultural sector investment program is important for the sustainability of Mozambique's achievements in rural income growth. ProAgri, to which USAID provides budget support, project assistance, and intellectual leadership, began with multi-donor support in 1999. Particularly notable in 2001 was the improved capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER) to provide the policy leadership and key services needed to rapidly and sustainably increase productivity and private investment in agriculture. Under ProAgri, for the first time, MADER staff at all levels – agronomists, analysts, administrators, accountants – are pursuing a common vision, competing and accounting for resources, and jointly carrying out complex and dispersed operations in general agronomy, field crop research, and phytosanitary and crop protection. While donor-funded projects still fill gaps, these are becoming a thing of the past, as better-trained Mozambicans increasingly make the decisions on resource allocations and research and extension priorities in the sector. Another important change marked under ProAgri this year was the increased number and quality of agricultural research linkages, both between MADER and USAID-funded PVOs, and between in-country extensionists and international agricultural research entities. These linkages have improved Mozambique's access to and participation in global research including, for the first time in 2001, biotechnology; and they are beginning to bring to Mozambican farmers new knowledge related to crop protection, agronomy, soil fertility, and the other challenges they face. USAID-funded degree training for 10 Mozambican agricultural research scientists, who began their U.S. studies in 2001, also will enable the productivity and sustainability benefits of technology to more rapidly reach farmers.

Effective Government-Civil Society Partnership

Mozambican citizens who believe democratic institutions perform their functions well (i.e., respond to concerns of citizens)			
	1997	2001	Change
Courts	38%	61%	61%
Police	58%	59%	2%
Parliament	29%	51%	76%
Education	83%	76%	8%
Health	62%	72%	16%
NGOs	25%	62%	148%
Overall	48%	64%	29%

Overall progress under the Mission's democratic governance program continued on target in 2001, although not all targets were met. A repeat of the national public opinion survey originally conducted in 1997 documented significant changes in knowledge and opinions on a wide range of democratic principles and institutions. These changes reflect both the evolution of Mozambique's young democracy and the specific success of targeted USAID investments to strengthen key institutions: the national legislature, civil society, the justice system, and political parties. For example, in 2001, 52% of citizens believe

government officials are concerned about what citizens think (a proxy measure of government

²More information on Mission activities to improve the sustainability of the resource base for agriculture is available in Annex 5, Global Climate Change Report.

responsiveness to citizens). This is up from 37% in 1997, well over the 45% target, and increased significantly more for women than for men. Importantly, only 11% of those interviewed were unable or unwilling to give a response to this question, compared to 24% in 1997; this may indicate more citizen-government contact, or greater citizen understanding of governance roles, or greater citizen confidence in expressing opinions – all positive signs for Mozambique's democratic development. While data showed similar positive changes on many other questions, citizen expectations of government remain high while satisfaction with performance is mixed: most citizens still define democracy as an improvement in their socio-economic conditions, and yet believe their conditions have not improved, highlighting the importance of poverty reduction in solidifying democracy in Mozambique.

Also this year, a group of lawyers and interested citizens sponsored and widely disseminated the results of a USAID-financed nation-wide corruption survey, the first of its kind. This documented not only the pervasiveness and depth of petty corruption throughout the ranks of the civil service, the police, and the judiciary, but also the anger and latent violence voiced by the citizens who face this corruption daily. In August 2001, leaders from Mozambique's legal, academic, judicial, and social communities founded the NGO Ethics Mozambique as a means to keep the pressure on the government to effectively tackle corruption. New indicators have been developed, and baselines established, to measure the success of the Mission's expanded efforts to help Mozambique – both the government and civil society -- fight corruption effectively.

One of the most important political challenges for the government, civil society, the political parties, and the international community is Mozambique's peaceful transition to a fully functional multi-party democracy. USAID's political party strengthening activities over the past three years have contributed substantially to positive steps in 2001 by the major parties to improve both internal dialogue and outreach. The main opposition, RENAMO, held its first Party Congress in the post-war era, surprising all observers with the breadth of participation, the open media coverage, and the frank discussions on difficult topics. For its part, FRELIMO held a series of provincial and national conferences in 2001, and at the end of the year began a nation-wide dialogue on the institutional, ideological, and programmatic themes around which its 2002 Party Congress will be organized. The open and participatory nature of these events is a major departure from the past and bodes well for a lively 2003-2004 elections cycle.

Maternal and Child Health

USAID/Mozambique's program to increase the use of basic maternal and child health services, including those related to reproductive health and HIV/AIDS, continued on target in 2001. Data indicate that the ambitious targets set under this program are very likely to be achieved by 2003 when the next Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) is conducted. For example, 65% of children (12-23 months) have received the DPT3 vaccination, compared to the 1997 baseline of 45% and significantly exceeding the 55% target; and contraceptive prevalence in rural zones where USAID-financed field activities are implemented rose from 6% (1997) to 15%.

The institutional structures and skills Mozambique needs to accelerate and sustain these improvements also progressed this year. A national health sector strategic plan was approved by the GRM in May, a financial management plan in June, and the Ministry of Health (MOH) then set the structural and health indicators and targets for measuring success – these are major steps toward a Mozambican-led, multi-donor-supported sector approach to health priorities, steps that USAID has supported through technical assistance, policy and data analysis, and donor coordination leadership. Within this context, USAID-financed training in priority skills – e.g. obstetric care, immunization delivery, disease prevention, referral - reached 2,200 MOH staff and more than 1,100 community volunteers in 2001, roughly 10% of those providing health services nationally.

HIV/AIDS Risk Perception		
Accurate perception of personal risk is crucial to individual behavior change to reduce HIV infection. Mozambicans, especially women, are increasingly aware of their risk:		
<i>Share of those who did not use a condom with last sex partner who believe they have a moderate to high risk of contracting HIV</i>		
	1997	2001
Women	27.4%	46.3%
Men	2.7%	50.8%

Implementation of USAID-funded HIV/AIDS prevention activities continued, with 11.1 million condoms sold nationally through 3,812 outlets (market kiosks, bars, shops), slightly above target. Two centers for HIV/AIDS voluntary counseling and testing were

operating, and groundwork was completed for opening an additional nine during 2002. With assistance from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the MOH expanded HIV surveillance to 35 sites (from 20 in 2000) and established systems for publishing annual prevalence data of high quality that will improve public debate and policy, guide prevention and mitigation efforts, and allow the disease's progress to be monitored.

USAID/Mozambique marked a milestone in 2001 as, in response to heightened Mozambican leadership and institutional capacity, the Mission granted \$11.5 million to the Foundation for Community Development (FDC) to foster, find, and fund innovative community-based HIV/AIDS prevention activities in southern Mozambique – the first such direct grant to a Mozambican NGO. Activities are to get underway in 2002; new indicators have been established to monitor changes in knowledge and behavior under this program; and the Mission is providing complementary technical assistance and training that will further strengthen FDC's ability to effectively administer an expanding HIV/AIDS program. (More information on this FDC program is provided in Annex 2, Success Stories).

Enabling Environment for Investment and Trade

This program met expectations in 2001, with documented positive effects from the assistance USAID provides. USAID activities strengthen the GRM's capacity to formulate, negotiate, and implement trade policy; build private sector capacity to engage in policy dialogue; and assist both the private and public sectors to advance specific reforms in tax administration, alternative dispute resolution, telecommunications deregulation, labor law, and other priority areas.

The 2002 edition of the Index of Economic Freedom³ gauged Mozambique the third most improved country in the world in 2001, a remarkable follow-on to 2000's second-most-improved status. Mozambique ranked 76 out of 161 countries evaluated (up from 97 last year), with a "mostly free" score of 3.35 (up from 3.8 last year, on a "5 to 1" scale). The sustained and significant improvement in this key indicator verifies that Mozambique's business environment, while still facing many challenges, has successfully made fundamental reforms to ease investment and trade.

Particularly notable in 2001 was progress in trade openness. Early in the year the Ministry of Trade and Industry reorganized to create a unit wholly dedicated to international trade matters, an important institutional reflection of the government's pro-trade strategy for economic growth and poverty reduction. Mozambique began implementation of the SADC free trade protocol in July, having made significant changes to existing regulations, including a complete overhaul of the tariff schedule. The country also complied with visa requirements for the export of garments under the Africa Growth and Opportunities Act. Mozambique also launched a trade mainstreaming exercise to rationalize all elements of the country's global trade strategy and to make sense of the numerous requirements and agencies involved. USAID-financed technical, analytical, and policy assistance has been a vital contribution to Mozambique's sustained rapid progress in trade.

During 2001, the public/private sector dialogue to reduce barriers to trade and investment gained a new institutional structure, with the creation of joint committees in 10 areas of high concern to the private sector (such as tax reform, customs reform, transport, and labor). Working together on each of these committees to complete a committee-specific action agenda are senior staff of relevant ministries and a handful of private sector representatives with a particular interest in the areas each committee is working on. The visibility and weight of these committees was significantly boosted late in the year when the Prime Minister, after reviewing their varying degrees of progress during their first six months of work, personally committed his offices to overseeing the process and meeting with all of the committees twice a year. This process was further strengthened analytically during 2001 with the publication of a USAID-financed complete update of Mozambique's 1996 red tape study, to guide the next steps toward an improved climate for business and investment.

³Annual assessment of most countries in the world, published by The Heritage Foundation and The Wall Street Journal.

This also was the year that the Confederation of Mozambican Business Associations (CTA) came of age as an institution, and it is now widely accepted by the private sector as its legitimate representative both in discussions with the government and in advocacy with the media and the people of Mozambique. In addition to spearheading the formation and work of the 10 committees mentioned above, CTA has managed, through the measured use of experts from throughout the private sector to conduct timely analyses, to increase considerably the range of issues on which it is able to engage government intelligently. USAID financing has strengthened and professionalized this organization, enabling it to serve these important roles.

Thanks to CTA, the year saw a huge shift in the debate on the labor decisions of businesses working in Mozambique, including a major challenge to the traditional control mentality of the Ministry of Labor. Repeated complaints from informed Mozambican entrepreneurs, supported by documented cases and analyses, bore fruit, and by the end of the year it was apparent that many of the administrative rigidities of the 1999-2000 labor law and regulations are being redressed to allow greater flexibility, particularly in the hiring of foreigners, to business managers.

After three years of legislative and administrative spadework -- with significant assistance from USAID -- Mozambique's Alternative Dispute Resolution services for commercial disputes got off the ground in late 2001 with the consideration of the first cases; training for additional arbitrators began shortly thereafter. The availability of non-judicial recourse for commercial disputes is expected to improve investor confidence and attract additional domestic and foreign investment.

Looking Ahead

In the spirit of the Agency's Global Development Alliance (GDA) efforts, USAID/Mozambique already has a long history of collaboratively developing and implementing activities with a wide range of private sector and non-governmental partners. Ongoing collaborations include a program with the Gates Foundation to improve childhood immunization coverage, a wide range of programs with U.S. PVOs and universities working in agriculture and health, and innovative activities with Mozambican civil society organizations such as the Foundation for Community Development (HIV/AIDS), the Confederation of Mozambican Business Associations (trade and investment policy), and Ethics Mozambique (anti-corruption efforts). The Mission is well positioned, and eager, to push these ongoing collaborations further, and seek out new ones, that will bring in new partners and leverage additional resources for strategic priorities. USAID/Mozambique expects to develop additional GDA collaborations during 2002 and 2003.

Over the course of the 1996-2003 CSP, USAID has made many adjustments in implementation approaches, mechanisms, and partnerships, as Mozambique's rapid transformation opened up new opportunities and demands and as changes in the mix of available USAID resources have occurred. This dynamic process has enabled the Mission to contribute to Mozambique's consistent and substantial progress in all strategic sectors, but at the same time has made it more difficult to quantify some of these changes, given the data-poor and rapidly changing institutional environment in which the program works. Therefore, as CSP completion approaches, the Mission looks forward to a rigorous assessment of strategic accomplishments based on several major surveys. A nation-wide rural household survey by MADER during 2002 will provide data to assess changes in income as well as in agriculture and enterprise activities and in food security. The Mission will finance a survey in 2003 to document the changes in household well-being following USAID-financed construction of the main trunk road in central Mozambique. And Mozambique's second DHS, to be conducted in 2003, will verify changes in maternal and child health as well as reproductive health and HIV/AIDS indicators.

USAID/Mozambique already has begun developing a new country strategy for the 2004-2010 period, based on the GRM's plan for economic growth and poverty reduction, on consultations with a wide range of partners, on the Mission's implementation experience, and on Agency guidance. The Mission expects to continue working in the same sectors under the new strategy, so transitions in programming (for example, in agricultural initiatives, in trade mainstreaming, and in HIV/AIDS prevention, mitigation, and

care) will begin even during the remainder of the current CSP. These strategic transitions are described in documentation provided to the Africa Bureau in February 2002.⁴

Conclusion

Mozambique is a country where international assistance is resulting in decreased dependency and where U.S. assistance in particular is achieving real results. It is a model of the continent's potential: a desperately poor country joining the global economic system through profound and sustained democratic and economic reform. The USAID contribution – leading and supporting key reforms while improving the well-being of the desperately poor average Mozambican -- has been vital to Mozambique's success. During 2001, USAID/Mozambique's mature program marked significant progress in all areas, and is on track to complete its strategic objectives in rural income growth, democratic governance, health, and private sector investment.

⁴USAID/Mozambique, "Concept Paper for the Country Strategic Plan 2004-2010," and annexes.

USAID Mozambique FY 2002 Annual Report

Performance Data Tables

(tables submitted separately as spreadsheets)

USIAD Mozambique FY 2002 Annual Report

Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance: GDA serves as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives						
1	Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?	Yes	No X	N/A		
2	a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners) b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?	0 TBD				
3	What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	N/A				
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: USAID works to improve country economic performance using five approaches: (1) liberalizing markets, (2) improving agriculture, (3) supporting microenterprise, (4) ensuring primary education, and (5) prot						
4	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	DA	656-001, Increased rural household income in focus areas
4	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	DA	656-004, Improved enabling environment for private sector-led growth and development
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened						
5	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA	656-001, Increased rural household income in focus areas
5	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	656-004, Improved enabling environment for private sector-led growth and development
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged						
6	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	656-001, Increased rural household income in focus areas
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable						
7	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	656-001, Increased rural household income in focus areas
7	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	656-004, Improved enabling environment for private sector-led growth and development

USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded						
8	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X	N/A	
9	a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2001 actual)	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A	N/A	
	b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 target)			N/A	N/A	
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected						
10	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA	656-001, Increased rural household income in focus areas
10	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA	656-004, Improved enabling environment for private sector-led growth and development
11	a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2001 actual)				DA	656-001, Increased rural household income in focus areas (see GCC report)
	b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target)				DA	656-001, Increased rural household income in focus areas (see GCC report)
Pillar III: Global Health: USAID works to: (1) stabilize population, (2) improve child health, (3) improve maternal health, (4) address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and (5) reduce the threat of other infectious diseases.						
12	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Global Health pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	CSD/DA	656-003, Increased use of essential maternal and child health and family planning services in focus areas
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies						
13	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA	656-003, Increased use of essential maternal and child health and family planning services in focus areas
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality						
14	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	CSD	656-003, Increased use of essential maternal and child health and family planning services in focus areas
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth						
15	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA	656-003, Increased use of essential maternal and child health and family planning services in focus areas
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries						
16	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	CSD	656-003, Increased use of essential maternal and child health and family planning services in focus areas

USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance						
17	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	CSD	656-003, Increased use of essential maternal and child health and family planning services in focus areas
Pillar IV: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance						
18	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	DA/ESF	656-002, Government and civil society are effective partners in democratic governance at the national and local levels
USAID Objective 1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened						
19	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA	656-002, Government and civil society are effective partners in democratic governance at the national and local levels
USAID Objective 2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged						
20	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA/ESF	656-002, Government and civil society are effective partners in democratic governance at the national and local levels
USAID Objective 3: The development of politically active civil society promoted						
21	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	656-002, Government and civil society are effective partners in democratic governance at the national and local levels
USAID Objective 4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged						
22	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	656-002, Government and civil society are effective partners in democratic governance at the national and local levels
USAID Objective 5: Conflict						
23	Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
24	Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
25	Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	N/A X		
USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters						
26	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	IDA	IDA reconstruction funding provided in 2001 following 2000 floods/cyclones directly assisted about 500,000 individuals with resettlement grants as well as loans to small businesses; data is from project records which have been audited; a final evaluation of this program's impact is nearing completion.
27	Number of beneficiaries	700,000			IDA	Humanitarian relief was provided for 200,000 internally displaced persons following 2001 floods in central-northern Mozambique; data from grantee reports.

USIAD Mozambique FY 2002 Annual Report

Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes

The information in this table will be used to provide data for standard USAID reporting requirements

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Child Survival Report						
Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies						
1	Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	N/A				Statistics on this indicator are collected via DHS. The next collection is 2003.
Global Health Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality						
2	Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male 61.7	Female 60.5	Total 61.1	CSD	National statistics based on children age 12-23 months from the Questionnaire of Basic Indicators of Wellbeing (QUIBB) funded by various donor organizations and the GRM. The methodology and statistics are comparable to the DHS.
3	Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male 54.7	Female 59.1	Total 56.9	CSD	National statistics from the Questionnaire of Basic Indicators of Wellbeing (QUIBB) funded by various donor organizations and the GRM. The methodology and statistics are comparable to the DHS.
4	Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A	CSD	Statistics on this indicator are collected via DHS. The next collection is 2003.
5	Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	No				Mozambique has been free of wild-strain polio for the last 5 years.
Global Health Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth						
6	Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	39			DA	National statistics from the Questionnaire of Basic Indicators of Wellbeing (QUIBB) funded by various donor organizations and the GRM. The methodology and statistics are comparable to the DHS.
Global Health Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance						
7	a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2001 actual)	N/A				Although USAID does not finance this effort, 62,608 nets were sold in 2001, mainly by USPVO Population Services International (PSI) and to a lesser extent by other PVOs. While bednets are a component of the GRM malaria control program, the government is not involved in sales or pretreatment and does not keep national statistics on this indicator.
	b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 target)	N/A				USAID does not finance bednet sales; while bednets are a component of the GRM malaria control program, the government is not involved in sales or pretreatment and does not keep national statistics on this indicator.
8	a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2001 actual)	N/A				Mozambique has not yet adopted this treatment protocol and is not expected to in FY 2002
	b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 target)	N/A				

HIV/AIDS Report						
Global Health Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries						
9	a. Total condom sales (2001 actual)	11,216,714			CSD	These national figures are based on: (i) actual deposit of money into USAID grantee PSI bank account by provincial sales agents; (ii) condom distributin during training sessions or to NGOs conducting HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns; and (iii) clinic packs distributed through STI clinics throughout the country.
	b. Total condom sales (2002 target)	11,500,000			CSD	
10	a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2001 actual)	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A		MOH clinics report information on the number of STI cases diagnosed and the number of partners tested, but not on the number actually treated. In FY 2001, 147,385 diagnosed cases plus 38,715 partner tests were recorded.
	b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 target)	N/A				
11	a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	N/A				Mozambique has not yet adopted this treatment protocol and is not expected to in FY 2002.
	b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2002?	N/A				
12	a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2001 actual)	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A		USAID is not financing HIV/AIDS-related care programs, and does not expect to in FY 2002; the government does not keep statistics on this indicator.
	b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 target)	N/A				
13	a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2001 actual)	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A		USAID resources for orphans/vulnerable children were provided to the Mozambican Foundation for Community Development which will award subgrants in 2002 to qualified PVOs/NGOs working in this field. The target area is three southern provinces but the number of beneficiaries targeted will depend on subgrant programs which have yet to be finalized. Future data for this indicator will be aggregated by FDC from subgrantee reports within a monitoring plan agreed to by USAID.
	b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 target)	N/A				
14	a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2001 actual)	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A		Mozambique has not yet adopted this treatment protocol and is not expected to in FY 2002
	b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 target)	N/A				

Victims of Torture Report					
N/A					
15	Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?	N/A			
16	Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A	
17	Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total N/A	
Global Climate Change					
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected					
18	Global Climate Change:				See GCC Report (narrative and data tables) in Annex 5 to USAID/Mozambique Annual Report.

USAID Mozambique FY 2002 Annual Report

Results Framework -- USAID/Mozambique Country Strategic Plan FY 1996 - FY 2003

Goal: Broadened participation in political life and economic growth

Sub-Goal: Enhanced national food security

Strategic Objective 656-001-01: Increased rural household income in focus areas

- IR 1.1: Increased access to markets
 - IR 1.1.1: Improved enabling environment for market activities
 - IR 1.1.2: Roads rehabilitated and maintained
 - IR 1.1.3: Expanded capacity to market and transport
 - IR 1.1.4: Market information and commodity trading system operational
- IR 1.2: Rural enterprises expanded
 - IR 1.2.1: Improved enabling environment for micro- and small enterprise
 - IR 1.2.2: Strengthened access to rural financial services
 - IR 1.2.3: Rural groups operating as profitable enterprises
 - IR 1.2.4: Increased market-based adoption of improved technologies by rural enterprises
- IR 1.3: Increased sustainable agricultural output
 - IR 1.3.1: Improved capacity of Ministry of Agriculture to perform core functions
 - IR 1.3.2: Improved land tenure security
 - IR 1.3.3: Increased adoption of sustainable agricultural technologies
 - IR 1.3.4: Improved functioning of agricultural input markets

Strategic Objective 656-002-01: Government and civil society are effective partners in democratic governance at the national and local levels

- IR 2.1: Increased citizen participation in governance at national and local levels
 - IR 2.1.1: Broadened and improved public discussion of key governance issues at national and local levels
 - IR 2.1.2: More sustainable electoral processes at national and local levels
- IR 2.2: Key democratic institutions are more effective and accountable
 - IR 2.2.1: Capacity of civil society organizations is strengthened
 - IR 2.2.2: Capacity of National Assembly is strengthened
 - IR 2.2.3: Improved access to and functioning of selected judicial mechanisms
 - IR 2.2.4: Elected municipal governments are effective and accountable
 - IR 2.2.5: Political parties are effective and accountable

Sub-Goal: Improved health for women and children

Strategic Objective 656-003-01: Increased use of essential maternal and child health and family planning services in focus areas

- IR 3.1: Increased access to community-based services
 - IR 3.1.1: Supply of essential services to communities increased
 - IR 3.1.2: Service delivery and case management in provincial and district level MOH facilities improved
 - IR 3.1.3: Availability of quality HIV/AIDS/STD prevention and care services increased
- IR 3.2: Increased demand for community-based services
 - IR 3.2.1: Health knowledge increased and attitudes improved
 - IR 3.2.2: Community mobilization increased
 - IR 3.2.3: HIV/STD risk reduced through knowledge, motivation, skills
- IR 3.3: Strengthened management of decentralized services
 - IR 3.3.1: Financial management more efficient and transparent (*formerly: Sector strategic plan and financing strategy developed and implemented*)
 - IR 3.3.2: Increased availability and use of evidence-based analysis for policy making (*formerly: Availability and use of data for decision improved*)

IR 3.3.3: Public sector resource allocation better aligned with sector priorities (*formerly: Provincial management capacity improved*)

IR 3.3.4 Contraceptive logistics systems more efficient and transparent (*formerly: Institutional capacity to train health workers and support community outreach increased*)

Special Objective 656-004-01: Improved enabling environment for private sector-led growth and development

IR 4.1: Increased private sector role in development of economic policy, legislation, and regulations

IR 4.1.1: Effective and informed private sector voice in policy formulation

IR 4.1.2: Stronger representative private business institutions

IR 4.1.3: Reliable commercial Internet services available

IR 4.2: Improved policies and facilities encourage trade and investment

IR 4.2.1: Petty bureaucratic requirements eliminated

IR 4.2.2: Business-friendly tax system implemented

IR 4.2.3: Major rail and port infrastructure privatized

IR 4.2.4: Alternative dispute resolution procedures operational

USAID Mozambique FY 2002 Annual Report

Environmental Compliance

Assistance Activities	FY 2001 and previous	FY 2002 and beyond
656-001-01 – Increased rural household income in focus areas		
SO-level IEE covers: SOAG 656-0241(PA)/656-0246(NPA)/656-0251(IDA-PA)/656-0252(IDA-ADM), PACD FY04; 656-0229, PACD FY03; 656-0218 PACD FY01; 656-0232, PACD FY02; PL480 Title II DAPs PACD FY01; PL480 Title II DAPs PACD FY04	SO-level IEE amended in 2000 incorporates all SO1 activities and previous determinations; two special P/AAD-level IEEs in 2000 for emergency flood reconstruction, roads and agr/trade; ongoing screening of roads works and monitoring of EMP process under ProAgri	Ongoing screening of roads works and monitoring of EMP process under ProAgri
656-002-01 – Government and civil society are effective partners in democratic governance at the national and local levels		
656-0227, PACD FY04	FY91 CE, amended 94, 96; 97 IEE, Neg Det	No action unless new activities
656-0245, PACD FY02	98 CE	No action unless new activities
656-0247, PACD FY01	99 CE	No action
656-003-01 – Increased use of essential maternal and child health and family planning services in focus areas		
SO-level IEE covers: SOAG 656-0243, PACD FY04; 656-0215, PACD FY04	SO-level IEE amended in 2000, CE/Neg Det except deferral on IVM of malaria campaign; PERSUAP for this completed in FY01; ongoing monitoring of medical wastes from VCT centers and water quality	Ongoing monitoring of medical wastes from VCT centers and reporting on water quality; monitoring of PERSUAP recommendations re: IVM and other malaria activities
656-004-01 – Improved enabling environment for private sector-led growth and development		
690-0247.56, PACD FY02	IEE amended 90, Neg Det; FY00 activities for flood emergency response under SOAG (below) P/AAD-level IEE, CE (TA) and Neg Det with Conditions (material support)	No action; PACD 12/31/2001
SO-level IEE covers: SOAG 656-0244(PA)/656-0248(NPA)/656-0253(IDA-PA), PACD FY04	SO-level IEE amended 99, CE; special P/AAD-level IEE in 2000 for post-flood railroad reconstruction	Under post-flood railroad reconstruction, contractor to perform initial environmental screening as construction begins, followed by ongoing monitoring and mitigation measures; no other action unless new activities

NOTE: All current activities are in compliance with approved IEEs.